" Seeing only what is fair,
Sipping only what is sweet."
EMERSON.

FIG. 150.—Head and tyge, magnified 4 diameters.

THIS subfamily is composed of closely related genera which are found only in the New World. They may be easily recognized by the large blunt club of the antennae. The cell of the fore wing is always very long, being two thirds the length of the costa; the lower radial vein usually rises from the end of the cell, a little above the third median nervule, and at a considerable remove from the upper radial. They are said when at rest to extend all their wings horizontally. But one genus belonging to this subfamily is represented within the limits of the United States.

Genus PYRRHOPYGE, Hiibner

FIG. 151.—Neuration of the genus

. *Butterfly*.—The neuration is as ti°n represented in the cut, and need not, therefore, be described at length. The club of the antennae is thickened, usually bluntly pointed and bent into a hook,

(i) Pyrrfiopyge **araxes,** Hewitson, Plate XLV, Fig. 9, 3 (Araxes).

Butterfly.—Easily recognized from the figure in the plate. The hind wings are prevalently yellow on the under side. It is wholly unlike any other species found within the faunal limits with which this book deals. The wings expand about two inches. We have no knowledge whatever of the life-history of the insect. It occurs in southern Texas occasionally, but is quite common in Mexico and more southern countries.